



U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: JUL 24 2006

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

  
for Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The initial application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center. A subsequent appeal was dismissed by the Director, Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The matter is now before the AAO, after the current application was denied by the Director, California Service Center. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be a citizen of Honduras who is seeking TPS under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The record reveals that the applicant filed a TPS application on June 30, 2004 under receipt number SRC 04 211 53205. On August 19, 2004, the Texas Service Center director denied the application, because the applicant failed to demonstrate eligibility for late registration, failed to provide evidence of her continuous physical presence since January 5, 1999, failed to provide evidence of her continuous residence since December 30, 1998, and failed to provide a copy of her current driver's license or a photo identification.

On September 8, 2004, the applicant filed an appeal of the director's decision to the AAO. On August 29, 2005, the AAO affirmed the director's decision and dismissed her appeal, finding the applicant failed to establish that she was eligible for late registration. The director stated that the applicant failed to provide any documentary evidence showing that she remained in her F-1 nonimmigrant student status since her purported entry into the United States in 1998, or if and when that status terminated, and she failed to demonstrate that she filed for TPS no later than 60 days from the termination of her status as a nonimmigrant student. In addition, the director found the applicant provided insufficient evidence to establish her continuous residence and continuous physical presence during the required time period.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on December 29, 2004, and indicated that she was re-registering for TPS.

On July 23, 2005, the California Service Center director denied the re-registration application because the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied and the applicant was not eligible to apply for re-registration for TPS.

On appeal, the applicant states that she has been in the United States since 1998 and provides additional documentation in support of her claim.

If the applicant is filing an application as a re-registration, a previous grant of TPS must have been afforded the applicant, as only those individuals who are granted TPS must register annually. In addition, the applicant must continue to maintain the conditions of eligibility. 8 C.F.R. § 244.17.

In this case, the applicant has not previously been granted TPS. Therefore, she is not eligible to re-register for TPS. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application will be affirmed.

Furthermore, the current appeal does not address the applicant's eligibility for late registration. In addition, the documents submitted by the applicant again fail to demonstrate her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and her continuous physical presence since January 5, 1999.

It is noted that the director's decision does not explore the possibility that the applicant was attempting to file a late initial application for TPS instead of an annual re-registration.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant may apply for TPS during the initial registration period, or:

- (f) (2) During any subsequent extension of such designation if at the time of the initial registration period:
  - (i) The applicant is a nonimmigrant or has been granted voluntary departure status or any relief from removal;
  - (ii) The applicant has an application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which is pending or subject to further review or appeal;
  - (iii) The applicant is a parolee or has a pending request for reparole; or
  - (iv) The applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.
- (g) Has filed an application for late registration with the appropriate Service director within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of conditions described in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999 through August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on December 29, 2004.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period she fell within at least one of the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) above.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by CIS. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a). The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof, the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The applicant has failed to provide any evidence to establish that this application should be accepted as a late initial registration under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Therefore, the application also must be denied for this reason.

The application will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. An alien applying for temporary protected status has the burden of proving that he or she meets the requirements enumerated above and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of section 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.